

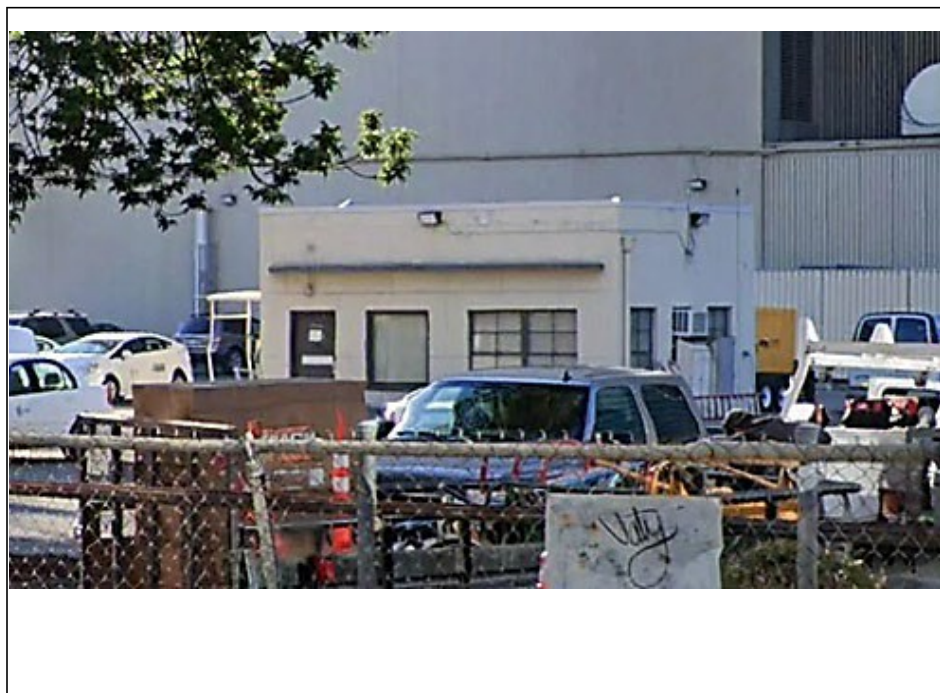
APPENDIX C

Historic Report

Page 1 of 16 *Resource Name or #: 50 Almaden Parking lot (concrete building) San Jose CA
 P1. Other Identifier: The Only small concrete building in the parking lot of 50 Almaden Blvd.

- *P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
 *a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
 * b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ of _____ of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
 c. Address 50 Almaden Blvd. (parking lot) City San Jose Zip 95113
 d. UTM : (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 598032.58 mE/ 4132393 mN
 e. Other Locational Data: (e. g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees , etc., as appropriate)
 APN _____ elevation 76 ft. AMSL
 *P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The building is poured-in-place concrete construction with a flat roof behind a low parapet. The shape was "L", with an inside corner addition that almost forms a square foot print. The front (facing into the parking lot) has a single door on the side and paired industrial frame windows. A shallow canopy extends across the front. The sides have similar industrial style metal frame windows. There is no architectural/artistic detail on the building. In the rear a small container addition fills the inside of the "L" shape. (Continued-Photographs next page).



- * P3b. Resource Attributes : (List attributes and codes) HP6
Commercial Building less than 3 stories
 * P4. Resources Present: Building
 Structure Object Site District
 Element of District
 P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Front Facade 2/2020
 * P6. Date Constructed/ Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both
c. 1949 estimate
 * P7. Owner and Address :
J.P. Di Napoli Companies
99 S. Almaden Blvd #569
San Jose CA 95113
 * P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Bonnie Bamburg
Urban Programmers
10710 Ridgeview Ave.
San Jose CA 95127
 * P9. Date Recorded: 11/23/2020

- *P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Project Specific
 *P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
None Found
 * Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

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Figure 1 Location of the Small concrete building in the parking lot of 50 Almaden Blvd.

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Update

Photographs



Photograph 1 Small concrete building in the parking lot of 50 Almaden Blvd

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Photograph 2 front and side facades



Photograph 3 Side facade facing Almaden Blvd.

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Photograph 4 Rear of the building showing the storage infill addition.

* Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 50 ALMADEN Blvd/ (PARKING LOT)* NRHP Status Code 6Z
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B1. Historic Name: Frank's Print & Lithograph
 B2. Common Name: none
 B3. Original Use: Commercial B4. Present Use: Commercial

* B5. Architectural Style: Commercial-Box
 * B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Construction c. 1949, Minor alterations, addition to rear c. 1990

* B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
 * B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: unknown (none likely) b. Builder: unknown
 * B10. Significance: Theme Commercial Architecture Area San Jose

Period of Significance 1949-1960 Property Type Small Commercial building Applicable Criteria NA
 (Discusses importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also addresses integrity.)

The small concrete building in the parking lot behind the ATT Building, 50 Almaden Blvd. is not a historic resource. It is not listed in the San Jose Historic Resource Inventory. Nor is it eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources or as a San Jose Historic Landmark. The building is not associated with events or people who have been significant in the history of San Jose or the State. The architecture is a stripped commercial style of Modernism without artistic value.

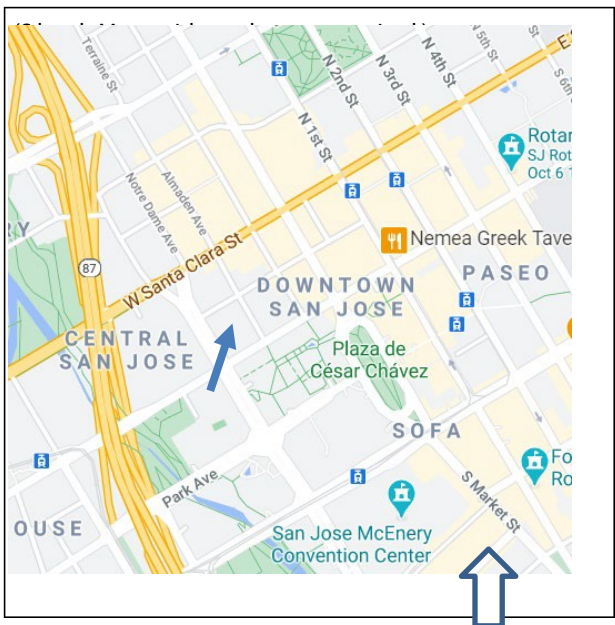
Background/context: In the mid-1940s the area along Almaden Avenue was home to several printers and publishers. During this era of Industrialization and Suburbanization 1945-1991, the printing industry contained specialties, engravers, lithographers, binders, and printers. Some worked in color others in black and white on a multitude of paper types.

11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____
 * B12. References:

See footnotes and attached references page 16
 13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: Bonnie Bamburg
 * Date of Evaluation: 11/23/2020

(This space reserved for official comments.)



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B 10 Significance continued

In 1949, Frank Molica appears to be the first to occupy the small building that is located on part of a residential parcel at 220 Westminster Place.¹ By 1953 the building was listed in the San Jose City Directory as vacant and Frank's Printing and lithography Company had moved to 311 N. Market Street. In that year there were 38 printing companies listed in the San Jose City Directory. The building remained vacant for 2 years.² In 1955 the Printing Calculator Company moved into the building, on Westminster listing their phone number ac CY-2-4859. Although listed in the address directory they were not listed in the classified section of the directory. The company remained in the building until 1961, and then is not listed in the Directory. By 1965, the street was abandoned becoming part of the parking lot for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Building (in 1984 it became American Telephone & Telegraph (AT&T) and other new buildings on W. San Fernando Street.

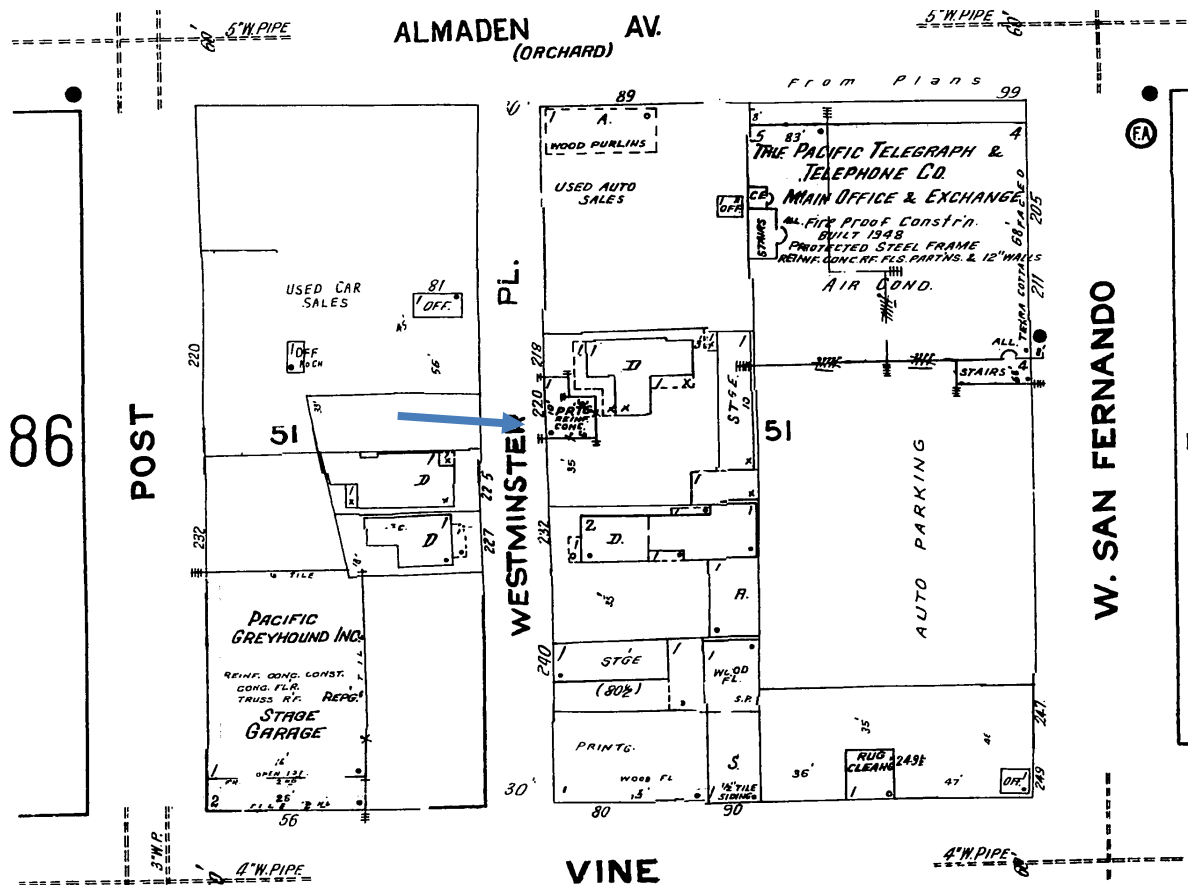


Figure 1 1915-1950 Sanborn Insurance Company Map of San Jose portion of page 86

¹ The address is not listed in San Jose City Directories prior to 1949-1950
² R.L. Polk, San Jose City Directory page 1220

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After 1965 the building was used for storage, a parking control center and more recently the offices of a vehicle towing company.

Printing Calculators

The first printing calculator was invented by Charles Scheutz in 1853 and shown at the Paris Universal Exhibition in 1855. The Scheutz calculator is significant because it made feasible the concept of a machine that computes and then retains results in printed form.³ Electric and then electronic printers were introduced in the 1902 from a prototype invented by William and Hubert Hopkins, financed by James Lewis Dalton. James L. Dalton, became president of the Addograph Company, and formed the Adding Typewriter Company in 1904. It was later called the Dalton Adding Machine Company.⁴

The "Dalton" was the first ten key adding machine. It went on to become one of the most popular 10 key adders of the time. Earlier models had glass inserts to allow customers to view the gears actually calculating the answers. By the 1920's over 150 models of Dalton had been designed.⁵ American Arithmometer Co., the manufacturer of the Burroughs Adding Machine was the leading competitor.

The First electronic desktop calculator - Bell Punch/Sumlock Anita Mk VII - based on cold-cathode vacuum tubes was introduced in 1960. Orange discharge tube displays were used.⁶ The Printing Calculator Company that occupied the subject building appears to have been a sales company selling the different machines available in the marketplace.

Regulatory Framework

The building was evaluated for eligibility to be listed in the California Register of Historic Places and as a San Jose Landmark.

³ Merzbach, Uta C. Georg Scheutz and the First Printing Calculator. Smithsonian Studies in History and Technology, number 36, 74 pages, 35 figures, 1977

⁴ <https://www.educalc.net/257083.page>

⁵ *ibid*

⁶ <https://www.educalc.net/251086.page>

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California (CEQA)

Period of Significance and theme: The period of significance is 1949-1959. The building was constructed within the San Jose historical Context of *Industrialization and Suburbanization 1946-1991*. The architecture of the era includes, planned residential subdivisions with attached garages, cluster homes, mobile home parks and modern commercial and industrial design. Manufacturing and Industry included electronics industry, research and development campuses. The primary industry changed from agriculture to technology.⁷ Commerce and communication are the themes under which the building at 50 LAMADEN BLVD (PARKING LOT) Were evaluated.

California Register of Historical Resources: The register is "an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1[a]). The criteria for eligibility to the California Register are based on National Register criteria (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1[b]). Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for or listed in the National Register.

To be eligible for the California Register as a historical resource, the resource must be found significant at the local or state level within its historical context, within a defined period of time and be considered within a historical theme. It must be significant under one or more of the following criteria:

- 1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;**

The building is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or heritage. The small single-story building is a minor part of a large pattern of communication (printing) and later automated business

⁷ Laffey, Gloria Ann, San Jose Historical Context Statement, 1990

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machine. This property is not an important example of those patterns.

2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

The property is not associated with persons important to our history. The tenants were not found to have changed or individually improved their respective fields. Research did not find any significant people associated with the property.

3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.

The building does not have distinctive architectural characteristics. The single-story concrete building is a modest version of International style Modern commercial style. It is not the work of a master and does not exhibit high artistic values.

4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

The poured in place concrete construction was and is a common type of construction and does not have the potential to yield information important to history. This report does not include archeology.

For a resource to be eligible for the California Register, it must also retain enough integrity to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey its significance. The seven aspects of integrity are those used by the National Register: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Integrity: Generally, when a resource is found to be historically significant, the integrity of the resource must be considered. In some cases, the integrity is also a factor in determining importance. The aspects of "Integrity" were established by the staff of the National Register of Historic Places. These seven aspects have become widely accepted as the standard. They are included in the California Register

State of California Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary#
HRI #
Trinomial

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of Historic Resources and Inferred in the San Jose Historic Landmark

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Ordinance. Integrity is the ability of a property to convey it's the reason for its significance.

Conclusion: The building at 50 Almaden Blvd (parking lot) does not meet any of the four criteria for significance that are required for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. The building on the property is not found to be significant and therefore it is not considered for integrity. Because the building is not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources it is not a historic resource as defined by CEQA.

San Jose Municipal Code: Chapter 13.48 - HISTORIC PRESERVATION

(italics are copied from the code)

The criteria for finding a property eligible for City Landmark designation are defined in Chapter 13.48.H

Prior to nominating a potentially historic property for designation as a city landmark and/or recommending approval or modified approval of a proposed designation as a city landmark, the Historic Landmarks Commission shall find that said proposed landmark has special historical, architectural, cultural, aesthetic, or engineering interest or value of an historical nature, and that its designation as a landmark conforms with the goals and policies of the general plan. In making such findings, the Commission may consider the following factors, among other relevant factors, with respect to the proposed landmark:

- 1. Its character, interest or value as part of the local, regional, state or national history, heritage or culture;*
- 2. Its location as a site of a significant historic event;*
- 3. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the local, regional, state or national culture and history;*
- 4. Its exemplification of the cultural, economic, social or historic heritage of the City of San José;*
- 5. Its portrayal of the environment of a group of people in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style;*
- 6. Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen;*
- 7. Its identification as the work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the City of San José; and*

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8. Its embodiment of elements of architectural or engineering design, detail, materials or craftsmanship which represents a significant architectural innovation or which is unique.

Considering the definitions provided in 13.48 H the following are the findings.

13.18.H 1. Its character, interest or value as part of the local, regional, state or national history, heritage or culture.¹

The history of the building does not show a significant character, interest, or value as part of local, regional, state or national history. The building is not associated with a person, an event of importance nor is it a distinctive representative building from an era in history, heritage or culture.

13.48.H.2 .Its location as a site of a significant historic event.

History did not show the building or site to be associated with a significant historical event. The property was developed as a residence and about 1949 the subject building was added to the property. No event of importance was found in the research.

13.48.H.3. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the local, regional, state or national culture and history

The building is associated with Frank Molica, the first occupant, who operated a small print shop, that was one amid several in 1949-1953. His business occupied the building less than 4 years before moving to a larger space. There were periods of vacancy, with subsequent occupants also in the printing industry. All the occupants were small businesses who were not found through the research to be influential in the printing industry or in the commerce of

¹ San Jose Ordinance 13.48 H-1
DPR 523L (Rev. 1/1995)(Word9/2013)

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San Jose. The conclusion is that no person or persons associated with the building significantly contributed to the local, regional, state or national culture or history. The building does not meet the criterion of 13.48. H.3

13.48.H.4. Its exemplification of the cultural, economic, social or historic heritage of the City of San José.

The small commercial building, used by small businesses that were part of the printing industry prior to the building becoming part of a large parking lot, does not exemplify the commercial culture of San Jose nor does it exemplify the rich economic history of the City. The small building has a very minor place in the history of San Jose. Further, the building was not found to have any social contribution or to represent the heritage of the City.

13.48.H.5. Its portrayal of the environment of a group of people in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style.

The subject building is an economical variation of the International style, a utilitarian building that is not identified with any particular group of people. During the Industrialization and Suburbanization era, 1945-1992, many small buildings were constructed as the City grew in both residents and businesses after WWII. As part of this era, the small building is not distinctive in architecture or association.

13.48.H. 6. Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen.

The subject building is a small, undistinguished building that is categorized as a minor variation of the International Style in Modern Architecture. It is constructed of poured-in-place concrete. The building has very minor architectural refinement that is limited to the fenestration and a plain canopy over the front entry. The style is discussed in the "San Jose Modernism Historic Context Statement" 2009.² In the context statement the building at 435 Park Street is shown as a representative of the style which has refined ornamentation

• ² PAST Consultants, LLC, *San Jose Modernism context Statement*, June 2009 page 90

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in the detailing on the canopy as well as the inset entry with large windows. Similar era buildings from the late 1940s-50s can be found on Lincoln Avenue. The subject building lacks architectural refinement that is necessary to meet this criterion. The building is not a distinctive example of Modernism in the Commercial or Industrial styles. The construction method using poured-in-place concrete is a common method of building construction that continues to be used today. It is not an unusual or a system unique to this small building and has been used, in buildings in San Jose since early in the twentieth century. The change over the years is reinforcing. The building does not meet the criterion of 13.48.2.a.

7. Its identification as the work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the City of San José

Research did not find an association with a master architect, builder, artist, or craftsman. The quality of design and construction indicates that if there was an architect, it was not the work of a master designer. The subject building does not meet the criterion of 13.48.2.b.

8. Its embodiment of elements of architectural or engineering design, detail, materials or craftsmanship which represents a significant architectural innovation or which is unique.

The plain, utilitarian design of the building, a variation of the International style of Modern Architecture does not exhibit innovation in the design or the poured-in-place concrete construction. Concrete is the basic material of the small building. Poured in place concrete, building a double sided wood form, and filling it with concrete, as a method of construction is not unusual and has been used in San Jose for over 100 years. At the time the subject building was constructed the materials and method of construction was considered economical and not unique or unusual. Many of the

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small buildings in the general area, garages as well as small industrial and commercial buildings were constructed using this method. The trend was toward reinforced concrete.

Without destructive testing it is not known if this building is constructed with reinforcing or not. Neither method would be unique to this building.

Conclusion: The single small building in the parking lot at 50 Almaden Boulevard does not meet any of the criteria for designation as a San Jose Historic Landmark. The criteria for designation is found in 13.48-H.1-8 of the Municipal Code.

The building is not a historic resource under the definition in the California Environmental Quality Act that lists the criteria in the California Register of Historical Resources for determining a historic resource.

Sources Consulted:

City Building Permits 1939-2010 (none found in the on-line search)

City of San Jose Historic Resources Inventory, San Jose Historic Landmarks Commission, 1987, Revised 1994, 1996, 1997- as updated through 2020

City of San Jose, Municipal Code Section 13.48 (Historic reservation)

City of San Jose General Plan Envision San Jose 2040

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Email from Mike Campbell describing some background for the property. August
18, 2020